#### RICHARD WAGNER.

An Interview with the "Musician of the Future."

egner's Projected "Nibelungen" Theatre at th-The German Opera To Be Reformed-The Musical Drama and the Old Opera-Wagner's Appearance-Frau Wagner-A Wagnerian Speech-Size, Plan, Design, &c., of the New Theatre-\$100 Per Ticket-300,000 Thalers To Be Collected-Bairouth and Ammergau-Christian and Heathen Teutonic Gods-The Invisible Orchestra-The "Musie of the Present."

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Jan. 17, 1872. send to the Old World. First of all will come the Vienna Exposition, and the "beautiful, blue Danube" will probably rejoice in admirers as plentiful as those which in other years crowded amers of the Ruine. For a very select few, er, the hitherto dead old Bavarian city of atre of attraction. It is there, as is now deter march," &c., intends to erect in the course of the nt year his new Theatrical Temple for the

a work the musical part of which will be finished before Easter, 1872. The "Nibelungen" is entitled by its author as a "theatrical festal play" for three sights and an introductory one, the four divisions bearing the titles "Das Rheingold," "Die Walkure," "Biogfried" and "Götterdämmerung," forming as a

Now that Wagner's once so-called "music of the nture" has at last found general acknowledgment in Germany, and the composer's really grand plans appear to have every chance of being dramatic world are centred man, who, after many years of e, has finally won such a vast struggle, has finally press, and was declared by many to be ready for a lunatic asylum, because of his bold and really advanced ideas, has become a king among his country-men, and his name and his projected theatre are the tnemes of discussion in all the higher circles of German musical and dramatic society. But I would not have it understood that Wagner—even after the wonderful successes of his "Lohengrin" at Bo-logna and Fiorence—has conquered all his enemies ermany, for a better hated person does not exest on this Continent. The most diverse opinions

A few evenings ago "Lohengrin" was given at the Frankfort City Theatre, after a lapse of ten years, but with hardly an echo of the enthusiasm at the same opera won in Bologna. I heard one ontleman remark afterward that the music had s "stupid," while for my own part, notwith-neing the fact that the singing and acting were far below mediocrity and not at all corresponding to the demands made by Wagner himself, I felt an intense satisfaction, after being so long surfeited with Offenbach and the frivolous music of the lighter French school. I could not get out of my mind the criticism of this same opera made by a gentleman of Bologna, that hearing "Lohengrin"

has brought music, song, scenery and action into a grand, harmonious "musical drama," as he himself has expressed it, in contrast to the ordinary opera, which he declares purely one-sided and "cor-repted." And, in truth, the majority of the operas put on the stage in Germany to-day are wofully in-

ne weeks ago Wagner was invited by my societies now existing in Germany having in view the furtherance of Wagner's ideas, to direct a Christmas week, the proceeds of which were to be used in the purchase of tickets for the performance of the "Ring of Nibelungen" at vitation after considerable reflection; and espe-cially was induced to comply as a recognition of the ative taken by the Mannheim Wagner Asso-

where, as the legend of the Niebungen Lied tells as, where, as the legend of the Niebungen Lied tells as, where, as the legend of the Niebungen Lied tells as Prought 10. Worms, it having been Chrieminida's marriage gift, afterwards it is seized on by Hagen and sunk in the River Rhue," could only be explained in the lact that the musician had selected a flavariant city out of regard for king Ludwig, certainty hab bear was evidently touched by the devotion of his disciples. He answered in carnest, impressive words, it had been skeet way he had addressed himself to Mannheim in the furthermore of his property of the control of the control of his disciples. He answered in carnest, impressive words, it had been skeet with the had been for him points of astraction and connection. There, too, was to be still found the truly German feeling—not in the larger cities, not in the homes of royalts. He had olive been asked his reasons for the piace for his Perstal Theatre. The same the piace of Mannheim. Baireuth Hes in the very heart of Germany, as the same time in Bayaria, the land wnose king had allow him no propertion of enthusiasus irlends who clustered royalth is does in practice he had needed the cooperation of enthusiasus irlends who clustered around him, and Mannheim has been the first to aid Mannheim such leaves the first to aid mannheim was the looked for—in the heart of the mannheim was been considered to the first to aid mannheim was been considered to the first to aid and the control of the control of the first conders and fravious him, and Mannheim has been the first to aid was a still a soit unded of the cooperation of enthusiasus irlends who clustered around him, and Mannheim has been the first to aid was a still a soit unded to the cooperation of the plant. They had shown him where the true soil for the German ruiss must be looked for—in the heart of the handle of the properties of the control of the cont

WAGNER'S PECULIAR NOTIONS.

It is now nearly twenty years since Wagner first wrote the text to his "Nhelungen." He was everywhere halled as an "enthusast," and his "Music of the Future" was made the butt of the "musicanten." Wagner's reform principles have gradually come to their due prominence, and the founding of Wagner associations in all the large cities of Germany proves that a movement in his favor is growing every day. Wagner's theories are so well known to the musical world that it is unnecessary to devote much space to them here. He says, in brief, that all that exists under the name of "German opera" deserves to be forgotten; this "opera," grossly insulting to all farmatic art, he a mistake.

an old German mythological legend, is strange to the majority of Germans, and it has been urged by a certain critic that

A "MBELUNGEN LEXICON"

should be prepared for the visitors to Wagner's lestal play, otherwise, even those well versed in the history of the old Teutonic gods will be puzzled. In all Wagner's late operas the harmony of the text with the music is an essential point. Attending the performance of the "Nibelungen" without understanding the legends of the old heathen gods would prove as unsatisfactory, perhaps, as if a Mussulman were to make a pligrimage to the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau. The music, solos, chorus, action are all beautiful; but the harmony would be lost in the non-comprehension of the subject. If Dingelstedt, while theatrical director at Weimar, found it necessary when Hebbel's "Nibelungen" was performed there—and Hebbel's "Nibelungen" was performed there—and Hebbel's "Nibelungen Sags almost literally—to attach a commentary to the play bill, how much more necessary will it be for wagners quadrifolium, when it is brought out at Baireuth? In "Rheingold," for instance, the ancient god, Wodan, Donner, Froh and Loge appear; the Nibelungen, Alberich, Mime, Fasoit, Fairer, the goddesses Fricka, Freia, Euda and the Rhine daughters Woglinda, Weilgunda and Plosshilda. Few will understand the elementary myths as embodied in these ancient worthes. The King of Bavarra, the Emperor of Germany and Duke Ernst, of Saxe-toburg, have become pations of the Wagner Theatre; Wagner associatious are \*pringing up in all the larger cities, and the money required will be shortly forthcoming. American musicians and lovers of dramatic art would do well to enter into correspondence with some of the German Wagner Associations, if they wish tioacts for the Jestal Baireuth play, as at a later date the fickets will certainty command a considerable premium.

The Wagnerian plan of rendering the orch-stra

a later date the flowers will certainly command a considerable premium.

An invisible for RCHEBTRA.

The Wagnerian plan of rendering the orch stra invisible is attracting attention here, and a lew of the composer's own words on his intentions thereby will be of interest, I imagine, to musicians across the water. He says:—'To make the lestal play in every sense complete, I consider the invisibility of the orchestra very essential. Every one will see the importance of this plan wno, with the intention of gaining a true impression of a dramatic work of art, has attended our operatic performances, and through the inevitable slight of the musicians and their director have involuntarily been made eve witnesses of technical evolutions which should be kept totally out of his slight, just as carculity as the mechanical arrangements of the decorations, which, seen from the side scenes, make, as is well known, a disturbing impression upon the looker on."

I am aware that what I have here reported will give out a very infit conception of Wagner's great plans for the Baireuth festal play. The whole thing is of such scope and magnitude that one heeds a book to exhaust the subject. I shall seable to give more details in May, when the oral and when the composer's plans will be completed. Wagner has not yet completed his list of singers and actors for the play, but is in active correspondence with some of our most noted operaties. He is now in Zurich again, finshing the partitus of the "Gotterdammering"—the make of the "Ring of the Nibelungen." The text was completed years ago; the whole of the misic will be published by May.

Just as I am closing the news comes from Baircutt that the site for the Wagner Theatre already chosen upon the Stuckberg, has been given in pand in its place a larger area of nearly thirteen beyond the surface of the called a leaf area of nearly thirteen. The Wagnerian plan of rendering the

cil, and Wagner has declared himself satisfied with the choice. The new site commands one of the most beautiful views in the whole neighborhood of the city of Baireath. The theatre will stand on the side of a high mountain and around the edifice beautiful grounds will be laid out. The building is to commence at once, and is to be finished by the fail. Wagner himself is expected in Baireuth to superintend the construction.

#### AUSTRALASIA.

The Wool Trade with America and Exports of the Staple to the United States.

Telegraph Cable Communication with Java-Se rious Charge Against United States Sailors Mining and Agricultural Reports-Colonial Exploration—The Polynesian Slave Trade and Publication at Fiji.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4, 1872. The steamship Moses Taylor arrived yesterday from Honolulu, where she connected with the Australian steamer Nevada and received her pas-

The Nevada left Sydney, N. S. W., on Decem

She brought a considerable quantity of wool for the Eastern States of America and presentation samples for the New York Chamber of Commerce. the month of December was 8,271 bales.

Two vessels were loading with wool. TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.

The telegraph cable from Java to Australia had

been successfully laid.

The Australian government proposed to charter a vessel to convey despatches between Port Darwin and Normantown until the overland line could

A valuable plumbago mine had been discovered ear Senterfield.
The yield of the gold fields was increasing.

GRAVE OFFENCE BY UNITED STATES SAILORS. Twenty seamen from the American man-of-war St. Mary's attempted to break into the government female reformatory at sydney.

The ship's officers arrived and captured the

EXPLORATION. An expedition to explore New Guinea was leave early in January. AGRICULTURE.

The vine disease has appeared around Melbourn The wheat crop of South Australia was heavy, and there would be a large surplus for export to Eng-LEGISLATION.

The Parliament of Victoria had been petitioned to compet the University to grant degrees to ladies, The Tasmanian Parliament had been prorogued

Captain Couth was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for enslaving natives of Polynesia.
Full information regarding the Polynesian slave trade has been published by the government agent

crew of the schooner Cambria and run the ve

The survivors of the Mewa massacre were arrested after eating three of their number. INCENDIARISM.

land, New Zealand.

Four convicts were killed in different parts of

TRADE. The shipment of American manufactured goods to Australia has generally resulted in heavy lo

#### UTAH.

## THE JAPS IN NEW ZION.

The Embassy Likely to Report Unfavorably on the Pacific Railroad Winter Route-A Longer Stay with the Saints than They Desire-The McKean Petitions-A Mcr-

mon Howl for His Removal. SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 4, 1872. The Japanese Embassy and suite, accompanied by

Mr. De Long (United States Minister) and family and Walcott Brooks (Japanese Consul), arrived here citizens appointed by the city government, welcomed them on behalf of the Corporation. The mbassy came through
FROM SACRAMENTO IN A SPECIAL TRAIN

and stopped nowhere, in order to get over the Union Pacific to Omaha while the road was open. Unfortunately for them the Union Pacific is no open, and is not likely to be for some days, as the snow blockade is worse than ever. This is a source of regret to Minister De Long, who says MILLIONS WILL BE LOST
by stoppage of travel via the United States in the win-

ter season, which will go to Europe hereafter. The cause of blockade is now known to the Japanese, who will report unfavorably on the route during winter months. The Embassy were delighted with California and all that they have seen since. Today the Ambassadors and suite are riding or walk-ing about the city, viewing the wonders of the new Zion. The weather is gloomy, and unfavorable to contemplate scenery to advantage. It is likely that during the stay of the Embassy, which will proably e somewhat more protracted than they desire, grand banquet will be given them by the city, to which all officials will be invited. No other arrangements are yet concluded. A special train is expected from the East for the party, but its where-

THE GENTILE PETITION.

The petition endorsing judge McKean is increasing wonderfully. The Gentile party is now consolidated and united as never before.

A MORMON PETITION. signing a petition for removing McKean in the Tabernacle to-day.

The convention to-day.

To-day, after the close of service, action was taken with regard to the constitution convention to be held to-morrow. Returns will come in slowly.

The Gentiles will not participate in the affair.

WASHINGTON, D. U., Feb. 4, 1872.
The following has been received here:—
SALT LARS CITY, Feb. 3, 1872.
To Hon. W. H. Hoopea, Washington:—
An assembly of over two thousand of all classes have just unanimously condemned Judge McKean's official course and asked for his removal.
THOMAS FITCH.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Steamship America Outward Bound-Mails Fail Owing to the Storm.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALG.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4, 1872.
The Pacific Mail steamship America satled this morning for China and Japan without the mails pect of getting them over the Union Pacific Raiload, on account of the snow blockade.

General George B. Williams, who goes to organize revenue system in Japan, is a passenger in the

## BANGING PLAYED OUT.

A Pennsylvania Murderer Acquitted on th

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 4, 1872. The jury in the case of William Hoskins, who has of his wife, returned a verdict of "not guitty" on the ground of his being insane when the act was committed. Hoskins was remanded for further action by the Court.

# THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Legislative Assemblage on Tuesday, February 6.

Party Struggle of the Gladstone Ministerialists and Disraeli and Other Oppositionists.

QUEEN'S SPEECH.

ELECTION OF A NEW SPEAKER.

Sketch of Speaker Denison and History of the Speakership.

Ministerial Exposition of the Condition of the Nation.

The Case of Ireland and Position of Scotland.

after adjournment to-morrow, February the 6th, it is the eighth Parliament of Queen Victoria and the twentieth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The business which will be be of the very highest importance—a fact which will perusal of the following special exhibit anticipa tory of the proceedings and explanatory of the national condition and position of Great Britain, at home and with regard to subjects of foreign diplo-

Messrs, Gladstone and Disraeli sent circulars ten days since to their supporters in Parliament, begging them to be present at the opening of the Legislature. as "important business and the elec-tion of a Speaker will demand their attentions."

been only summoned and found in attendance at the bar of the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor

Her Majesty will meet Parliament with a repeti-tion of her thanks to the nation for the loyal devotion which was exhibited by the people during the fliness of the Prince of Wales, and an expression of Peace has been maintained with all the surround

Military operations have been undertaken for the

suppression of a revolt in India. The correspondence and estimates relating to the war will be submitted to the House of Commons. The general estimates for the support of the gov

rnment and the maintenance of the Crown have been prepared with attention to the interests of the people, and will be placed before the members, ducing public taxation, so far as is consistent with the dignity of the Crown and the wants of the public

Tranquility prevails at home. Bills will be submitted for the better regulation of the land tenure and educational systems in ire-land; for the perfection of a vote by bailot bill, a

led in Geneva with the view of arranging matters of outstanding difficulty, which had their ori-gin during the late war in America with the gov-ernment of the Unised States. The entire correspondence which has taken place between the gov-ernment of Her Majesty and that of the United States on the subject will be placed before Parliathe most serious attention of members to the entire

The subject of the existing condition of the com-mercial relations between Her Majesty's governwill be submitted by Ministers at an early day. It is one which affects the manufacturing interests of the kingdom deeply in the matter of the renewa or abrogation of the treaty under which the trade

Outrages of a serious character have been perpetrated against missionaries by natives of New

in the sphere of private bill legislation, with provisions for the health, safety and general advancement of the people will be laid before the House. The Queen thanks the members of both Houses of Parliament for their loyal devotion, and invokes the blessing of Almighty God on their deliberations.

Speaker Denison. Speaker Demison.

The Right Honorable Jonn Evelyn Denison, the Speaker of the present House of Commons, who will retire after the assemblage of Paritament, is the eldest son of the late John Denison, M. P., by his second wife Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Eastwicke. John E. Dennison was born in the year 1800. He married in the year 1827 Lady Charlotte Cavendish, the third daughter of the Dake of Portaged. land. Mr. Dennison was educated at Eton, and in Christ church, Oxford. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1823, and of Master of Arts in 1823. He is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Notts. He had a somewhat distinguished public career before attaining the Speakership. Having left Christ Church, Oxford, he was returned to Parliament for Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1823. After a protracted

The Election of Speaker. The election of a Speaker to succeed Mr. Deni-son will test at once and immediately the relative in the Parliament. Should the extremist tories. joined by a few moderate conservatives and disap-pointed place-hunters from Ireland and some locali-ties in the agricultural districts of Britain, succeed in defeating the government candidate, the adverse vote would most probably result in the sudden resignation of the Gladstone Cabinet, the formation of a new Ministry and an entire change of policy on the part of the advisers of the Crown.

The candidacy for the office of Speaker is canvassed with great anxiety in conse-Several names, including those of Mr. Brand, Right Hon. Pleydell-Bouverle, Mr. Denman, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Walpole, are mentioned in connection with the Walpole, are mentioned in connection with the honor. Mr. Gladstone is anxious to relieve Mr. Cardwell from duties at the War Office, which have overtaxed his strength, and if Mr. Childers considers himself equal to the work which is yet required to complete the army organization he will be nominated as Mr. Denison's successor. At both sides of the House this appointment will be tolerably popular. The Right Hon. Henry Bouverie William Brand, the most fixely of the ministerialists for success, is member for Cambridgeshire. He was born in the year 1814. He has already served as private secretary to Sir George Grey at the Home Office, Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Warea, a Lord of the Treasury, and Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury. He was sworn in a P rivy Councilior in 1896. He is prother and heir presumptive to the twenty-second

Baron Dacre. In politics he is a liberal, but averse to "large organic changes." Mr. Bouverie Brand is father to H. R. Brand, who represents Hertioxishire in Partiament.

The Speakership of Three Reigns.

There have been only four Speakers of the House of Commons since the death of George IlL, which occurred over half a century ago. When George IV. succeeded in 1820 Mr. C. Manners Sutton was having been chosen in 1817, and he re-peaker down to the dissolution of the first reformed Parliament, in 1834. On the meeting of the next Parliament, 19th of February, 1835. the next Parliament, 19th of February, 1835, his re-election was opposed, this first opportunity for a trial of strength between the two political parties being taken. On that occasion the new Ministry (Sir R. Peel's) was defeated, the numbers being for Mr. James Abercromby, 216, and for Sir C. Manners Sutton, 306. The latter was then created viscount Canterpury. Mr. Abercromby was speaker for only a very few years. He retired at the whitsunide receas in 1839, and again there was a contest. The numbers on this occasion were for Mr. C. Shaw Letevre, 317, and for Mr. Goulburn, 299. Mr. Abercromby was then created Baron Duniermine. Mr. Shaw Leievre remained Speaker for nearly eighteen years. He retired at the dissolution of Parliament in March. 1857, and was created Viscount Eversley, on the meeting of the new Parliament on the 30th of April. 1867, Mr. J. Evelyn Densson was unantinously chosen Speaker. Mr. Denison, has, therefore, been speaker for nearly filteen years.

On the 2d December, 1868, Mr. Disraell, who had seld the Premiership over nine months, issued as he stated that, "looking at the results of the general on, it was clear that his administration could not expect to command the confidence of the new ouse of Commons, and that Ministers had placed their resignation in the hands of Her Majesty." Mr. Gladstone was summoned to Windsor the same day, and succeeded in forming a government by the time the new Parliament assembled, on the act for more than a year and a half, when, on the 27th of June, 1870, Lord Clarendon died, and was replaced at the Foreign Office by Earl Granville. The Colonial Secretaryship thus vacant was filled by the Earl of Kimberley, whose transfer, in its turn, left open the office of Lord Privy Seal. This appointment was given to Lord Hailfax. Mr. Forster, who then had charge of the Education bill, was taken into the Cabinet, which remained without alteration until December of the same year. Mr. Bright, who through his health had been incapacitated from attending to either his Ministerial or Parliamentary duties for nearly twelve months, then resigned his post as President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Chichester Fortescue was moved to that office and Lord Hartington became Chief Secretary for Ireland. In March of the same year some important changes again took place. Mr. Childers, from the same cause as Mr. Bright, was compelled to send in his resignation. Thereupon Mr. Goschen was transferred to the Admiralty and his place in the Poor Law Board filled by Mr. Stansfeld, who thus became a member of the Cabinet. Outside the Cabinet circle there have been numerous alterations in the personnet of the Ministry. The principal law officers of the three kingdoms have all ocentained to the Beach. Of all the public departments the Treasury has witnessed the greatest number of changes among its subordinate officials.

Of the fifteen members of the Cabinet here were not in it when it was first formed, while five hold offices different from those to when they were appointed three years ago—viz., Lord Granville, Lord Kimberley, Mr. Goschen, Lord Harrington and Mr. C. Fortescue. Three from various causes have quitted it—Lord Clarendon, Mr. Bright and Mr. Childers. All the present. Under Secretaries of State, except those for War and India, and the Secretaries to the Treasury, the Admiralty, the Board of Trade and the Foor Law Board, have been changed. replaced at the Foreign Office by Earl Granville

The National Exhibit.

The statement of the different Cabinet Ministers luring the earliest moment of debate-should the Premier Gladstone-will be set forth in the following facts relative to the existing condition of the British

TREASURY.

The Treasury returns win show how the receipts of the Exchequer between April 1, 1871, and Saturday, November 18, amounted to £40,43,061, as compared with £38,367,850 last year, and that they were derived from the following sources:—Customs, £12,481,000; excise, £13,446,000; stamps, £6,043,000; faxes, £415,000; income tax, £1,783,000; Post Office, £2,442,000; telegraph service, £475,000; Crown lands, £1,5000; miscellaneous, £2,784,051.

In the same Deriod the government expenditure £13,000; miscellaneous, £2,784,031.

In the same period the government expenditure amounted to £44,736,673, against £42,446,086 in the fiscal year previous; and that of the former amount, £18,290,484 was absorbed in interest on debt, and £24,861,075 for supply services voted by Parila-

The Board of Trade returns for the month of November, 18/1, and eleven months ended 30th November, the same year, snow the total value of the exports for the month amounted to £18, 815, 513, against £16, 177, 393 in 1870, and £15, 287, 820 in 1899, while for the eleven months the totals were £202, 363, 778, against £182, 462, 925 in 1870, and £174, 460, 252 in 1809.

With regard to the imports, the totals for November, 1871, were £29, 109, 744, against £20, 273, 450 in 1870, and against £20, 373, 236 in 1899. The principal increase in the imports were in raw cotton, sugar and sneep and lambs? wool. The increase in the exports is principally in cotton manufactures, cotton yarn, coals and coke, cutlery, unwrought fron and steel, and woolen and worsted manufactures.

The snipping accounts exhibit considerable ac-

the entries inward and the clearances outward.

PENSIONS.

The financial reformers will attack the outlay of the pensions list as presenting inviting points for retrenchment. It seems that the annuities, compensation allowances, nereditary pensions and reining and superanniation allowances paid by the English government during the year 1871 amounted to the prodigious sum of £8,924,571 78. 2d. These pension payments show the following perpetual pensions: £4,000 a year to the heirs and descendants of William Penn Jorever; £4,000 to the Duke of Schomberg; £1,200 to the Earl of Bath; £2,000 to the heirs made to whom the title of Lord Rodney shall descend; £3,000 to the representatives Duke of Schomberg; £1,200 to the Earl of Bath; £2,000 to the heirs male to whom the title of Lord Rodney shall descend; £3,000 to the representatives of Jeffery, Earl Amherst; £5,000 to those to whom the title of Earl Nelson shall descend; £2,000 to the heirs male on whom the title of Viscount Exmouth shall descend.

The accounts show the last payment of £26,000 a very to Manoch College.

The accounts show the last payment of £26,000 a year to Manooth College.

A number of annuities and pensions ceased in the course of the year; among them those of the Right Hon. H. U. Addington, the Earl of Roden, late Auditor General of the Exchequer of Ireland; Sir F. Pollock; Viscount Avonmore, late principal Registrar of the Irish Court of Chancery; Mr. Hatchell, late Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Ireland.

Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Ireland.

TELEGRAPHS.

With regard to the progress of the telegraph system under the government management it will be shown that white in the financial year ended the sist of March, 1871, the messages amounted to \$,850,177, those for the current financial year ending the 31st of March next (estimating the remaining quarter according to the average of the preceding quarters will reach 12,410,726—an increase of twenty-six per cent. The total number of offices open on the 5th of february, 1870, when the business was taken over by the State, was 2,932, and it is now 8,098. These 5,098 consisted of 3,291 postal offices and 1,807 ranway telegraph offices. The latter have slightly decreased since the change, the former number having been 1,874. The great augmentation has been in the postal offices, which have risen from 1,068 to 3,291, those in the London district having increased from 177 to 361, in the West of England and Wales from 595 to 1,978, in Scotland from 155 to 391, and in Ireland from 122 to 569.

EMIGRATION.

A return of the emigration from the Mersey quiring

West of Engiand and Wales from 595 to 1,978, in Scottand from 155 to 391, and in Ireland from 122 to 590.

EMIGRATION.

A return of the emigration from the Mersey during the year 1871 has just been completed by the officials at that port for the information of Parliament. The paper shows that during the whole of the past year the total number of emigrants leaving the Mersey for the United States was 134,885, of whom 63,500 were English, 2,433 Scotch, 26,414 Irish, and 37,479 foreigners. A considerable increase is thus manifested in the number of emigrants as compared with the year 1870. The augmentation arises usay the English authorities) principally from the emigration of "foreigners," while the number of Irish and Scotch emigrants diminished.

THE CONDITION OF SCOTLAND.

Judging from present appearances the "Scotch question" will take the Dhase of the old Irish on Juring the present session, and Scottand is likely to have a session, or mayhap, sessions to itsell, as Ireland nas had. Mr. McNeel Caird asserts that the Scotch laborer is "infinitely worse of" than his Irish fellow; that one-third—viz., a million of the laboring population of Scotland—dwell in houses containing but a single room." Another exponent of the misery of Scotland—dwell in houses containing but a single room." Another exponent of the misery of Scotland has just appeared. Dr. Guthrie, an eminent scotch minister, has made a statement at a meeting in Edinburg, upon the state of the poor and the operations of the poor laws in Scotland. These, he says, are eating, like a cancer, the very vitals of the country; undermining that stone which ne believes to be the true foundation of society—namely, the hearthstone. These laws nave "august parents to acandon their children children to abandon their parents to acandon their children to abandon their parents, and orothers to avandon their sisters."

## A Providence Bank Cashler Charged with

Embezzling \$200,000. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4, 1872.

Manton E. Hoard, the late cashier of the Rnode Island National Bank, has been arrested on charges preferred by Bank Examiner Mygatt of embezzing \$200,000 of the tunds of the bank, and is held in the sum of \$75,000 for examination on the 8th. Robert A. Pearson, late teller in the bank, is held in the sum of \$25,000 to answer charges of aiding and aost-ling the frauds of Cashier Hoard.

# MEXICO

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

A Band of Revolutionists Surprised by the Juarists.

Captured When Sleeping and the Commanders Executed.

Palacios' Permits on the Border Line and Anxiety as to Cortina.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in Matamoros:-

MATAMORAS, Feb. 4, 1872.

On the 3d instant a small force of government troops surprised a revolutionist band of forty men, mostly persons of desperate character, under command of Colonel Uriste, at a place ten leagues distant from Matamoros.

The revolutionists were captured when

The Juarists hung all the officers, including he leader.

They wounded three of the men, and made prisoners of seventeen others, who were brought in here to-day.

Uriste recently raided in Bagdad.

Palacios to-day placed a guard on the ferry. He permits only foreigners to cross.

Great fears are entertained of the action of Cortina when he shall arrive at Matamoras, and a conflict of jurisdiction between him and General Palacios is anticipated.

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Uristo and Five Others Killed-Executions to Take Place To-Day-Cortina's March-A Reign of Terror. MATAMOROS, Feb. 4, 1872.

The party under Sanchez Uriste which pil-

Uriste and five others were killed, three

laged Bagdad lately were surprised yesterday at St. Fergo, thirty miles distant.

wounded and seventeen captured. The prisoners were brought into this city to-day. Four will be shot to-morrow at daylight. The rest are imprisoned as rebel sol-

The citizens are prohibited from leaving the city. Many are required to join the National Guard, which has recruited 400 men, who are

Artillery were placed in the fortifications to

day and the batteries were manned. Cortina has reached Reynosa, pursued by Quiroga's advance. Several prominent Mexicans, suspected of sympathizing with the revolutionists, have been ordered to leave the city, among others ex-Governor Andreas

Trevino. Everything is in preparation for active

# WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1872. palga-The Union Republican Congres

sional Committee. will meet to morrow for the first time during this ecutive Committee. The operations of the latter begun in June last and have continued up to date. The General Committee consists of one memoer, either Senator or Representave, as may be se from the several States; this is the working body through its executive committee of the party in power. The National Committee is appointed at the Presidential Nominating convention and in general only keeps up its activity during the Presidential campaign. The meeting to-morrow will, it is understood, in addition to passing upon the report of the last campaigns, decide an important step for the one now pend-ing. A party caucus will probably be coneach delegation to make any change desired in its representation, also to elect the Executive tributing political documents throughout the country is borne by this congressional Committee, in addilican interests in the South. The machinery for party work has been brought to quite an effective condition since President Johnson's rupture with the majority in Congress; and by means of the several Republican State Associations and extensive correspondence all quarters of the country can be reached in a short time when necessary. The Arknosas Senatorship-Evidence Agains

The Clayton Investigating Committee met yester-day and examined James T. Story for the prosecution. The witness swore he was a republican, never had been a candidate for office and was editor of the Magnotia (Arkansas) Flower. He said that be-tween six and seven hundred citizens had been disfranchised by Clayton registers at the State election of 1870. Many so disfranchised were republi-cans, but opposed to Clayton. The agent for Clayton who showed witness three pardons he had received from Clayton and showed a check in his (Harris') swore that the public printing had been taken from him by Clayton because, as the latter told him, the republican legislative delegation from Mr. Story's county was opposing Clayton. The public printing taken from him was worth over three thousand dollars a year, and was taken from him because he opposed Clayton and given to parties supporting him

Consular Recognitions.

The President has recognized Presto Espriella as Consul of Nicaragua at New York; George A. Barksdaie, Vice Consul of the Argentine republic at Richmond, Va., and Francisco Lecond Casanueva Consul General of Chile for the States of California, Ne-

THE HERALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE. [From the Meadville (Pa.) Democrat, Feb. 3.]

One of the greatest and most commendable enterprises of the age is that of the New York HERALD in sending an expedition, consisting of forty men, into the interior of Airica in search of Dr. Livingstone, and also one up the Nile in search of Sir Samuel Baker. The latest intelligence from the expedition is dated at Cairo, December 7, 1871, when everything was in readiness to start for the interior. The Viceroy of Egypt is extending all the aid in his power to render the expedition a suc-